

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT G. HARPER.

Advertisements \$1 per square, for 3 weeks—25cts. per s. for each cont.

At \$2 per annum, in advance, or \$2 50, if not paid within the year.

"Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretexts."—WASHINGTON.

NO. 46.

VOL. XV.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 30th day of September next, on the premises,

A Lot of Ground,

containing Thirty-one Acres and One Hundred and Five Perches, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Michael Christ, David Knouse and others. The improvements are a two story

Log Dwelling-house, and double Log Barn, and other necessary Out-buildings, with two never-failing springs of water near the house, and an Apple and Peach Orchard. To be sold as the Estate of DAVID HOFFMAN, deceased. Any person wishing to view the premises, will be shown it by the Administrator, living near the same.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

GEORGE FEHL, Adm'r.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Aug. 30.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 24th day of September next, on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Hewitt, John Weyle, Samuel Wright and others, containing

136 ACRES, more or less, 50 Acres of which are cleared—on which are erected

Two 1½ story log Dwelling-houses, double log Barn, and Spring-house. There is a never-failing spring of water, and a good Orchard, on the farm. Twenty Acres of said Tract, well covered with Chestnut Timber, will be divided off in Lots of from 3 to 6 Acres, to suit purchasers.—To be sold as the Estate of JOHN KENNEDY, deceased.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

SAMUEL KENNEDY, Adm'r.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Aug. 30.

FOR SALE.

WILL be Offered for Sale, at Public Vendue, on Saturday the 15th day of October next, on the premises, at 1 o'clock, P. M. that

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

Late the Estate of JOHN STEPHENS, deceased, known by the name of the

Bermudian-creek Woollen

Factory, & Farm,

Situated in Huntington township, Adams county, 2½ miles south of Petersburg. (York Springs.) The improvements are a two-story

Brick House,

two other Tenant-houses, with Stables, a Bank Barn, stone under and log above, Stone Smoke-house and Dry-Kiln under one, and Stone Spring-house, and Fountain-Pump at the back door, 2 Apple Orchards, one of which is young, bearing and thriving, and a great number of Peach Trees.

The Factory-house is a 2-story

Stone Building, about 75 feet long, which contains the Fulling-Mill, and all the other necessary Machinery; Stone Dye-house convenient. This Stream is good and standing. There are

225 ACRES

in this Farm, with a sufficiency of Meadow. About 100 Acres of it are covered with Timber. It will suit well to divide, as the Great Road from Carlisle to Oxford runs through said farm. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

THOMAS STEPHENS,

Surviving Elr. of John Stephens, Adm'r.

July 12.

N. B. If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be Offered for RENT for one year from the first of April next.

T. S.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL PAINESTOCK, late of Hamilton township, deceased, by Bond, Note or Book Account, are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have any claims against said estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

ISAAC TREAT, Acting Ex'r.

Aug. 30.

Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at the Printing-Office.

GETTYSBURG, PA. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1831.

"Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretexts."—WASHINGTON.

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Notice is hereby Given,
TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL RE-
PRESENTATIVES OF

JOHN MILLER,

ATE of Germany township, Adams county, deceased, viz: Catharine (widow), Samuel Miller, John Miller, whose share is transferred to Frederick Snyder, Andrew Miller, and Moses Miller—that an

INQUEST

will be held on Saturday the 24th day of September next, on a certain Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in Germany township, Adams county, bounded by lands of John Weickert and Frederick Snyder, containing about Forty Acres, with Improvements—to make partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's-Office, Gettys-
burg, Aug. 30, 1831. ti

Notice is hereby Given,
TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL RE-
PRESENTATIVES OF

JOSEPH DIETRICK,

ATE of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: John Dietrick, Christiana, intermarried with Abraham Peters, Joseph Dietrick, Peter Dietrick, and Abraham Dietrick—that an

INQUEST

will be held on Thursday the 22d day of September next, on a certain Tract of Land, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Alexander Ewing, John Kuhn, Peter Wolsford and others, containing One Hundred and Forty-eight Acres, and the allowance, with the appurtenances—to make Partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's-Office, Gettys-
burg, Aug. 30, 1831. ti

Notice is hereby Given,
TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL RE-
PRESENTATIVES OF

JOHN SHRIVER,

ATE of Conowago township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: Margaret Shriver (widow), Elizabeth, intermarried with John Miller, whose share is assigned to David Miller, Magdalena, intermarried with Joseph Hegay, and the heirs of Mary, who was intermarried with David Werner, and who died before the said John Shriver, to wit, Margaret Werner and James Werner—that an

INQUEST

will be held on Wednesday the 21st day of September next, on a certain Tract of Land, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Henry Worts, George Lawrence, the heirs of John McCreary and others, containing One Hundred & Six Acres, more or less, with the improvements and appurtenances—to make Partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's-Office, Gettys-
burg, Aug. 30, 1831. ti

M. C. CLARKSON
HAS JUST RECEIVED
A HANDSOME AND FULLASSORT-
MENT OF

HARDWARE,
comprising almost every article in his
line, from a Mouse-trap to an Anvil.

HE HAS ALSO A GOOD STOCK OF

CEP. IR. WIRE,
BASKETS,

Lasts, Shoemakers' Irons, &
LIGHTNING RODS,

With Brass Points.

Gettysburg, May 31. ti

AN APPRENTICE
TO THE

Printing Business,

IS wanted at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel." None need apply, unless well recommended for moral character and industrious habits.

Gettysburg, Aug. 9.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 27th day of September next, to wit:

The account of Jacob Metzger, Executor of the Estate of George Stein, deceased.

The account of Jacob Metzger, Administrator of the Estate of Peter Fried, deceased.

The account of Michael Plum, Administrator of the Estate of Adam Plum, deceased.

The account of Isaac Treat, Executor of the Estate of Samuel Fahnestock, deceased.

The account of M. M. Melsheimer, Administratrix of the Estate of John F. Melsheimer, deceased.

The account of Samuel Fleck, Administrator of the Estate of David Fleck, deceased.

The account of John Miller, Administrator of the Estate of Mary Miller, deceased.

The account of Henry Hartzell, Executor of the Estate of Hannah Hartzell, deceased.

The account of David Pfoutz and John Dichtl, Executors of the Estate of Frederick Dichtl, deceased.

The account of Michael Kitzmiller, Executor of the Estate of Nicholas Keeshafer, deceased.

The account of Jacob Worts, Executor of the Estate of Anthony Thornbaugh, deceased.

The account of Joseph Carl, Administrator of the Estate of Martin Carl, deceased.

The account of Jefferson Shields, Executor of the Estate of John Patterson, deceased.

The account of Maxwell Shields, Executor of the Estate of Hugh Patterson, deceased.

The account of John Blocher, Administrator of the Estate of Ann M. Arnold, deceased.

The account of Job Dick, surviving Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Neely, late of Reading township, deceased.

The account of Jacob Fickes and Peter H. Smith, Administrators of the Estate of John Fickes, deceased.

The account of John F. McFarlane, Executor of the Estate of Mary Dobbin, deceased.

ALSO:

The Guardianship account of Nancy Wintrode, Executor of the Estate of John Wintrode, deceased, who was Guardian of Harriet and Catharine Spitler, minor children of John Spitler, deceased.

The Guardianship account of Geo. Heagy, late Guardian of John Mark and Polly Mark.

JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r.
Register's-Office, Gettysburg, 4t
Aug. 30, 1831

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the twenty-second day of August, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Orphans' Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

JACOB GILBERT,

deceased, to be and appear at this Court to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called, and making no answer:

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule, On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to wit: Barny Gilbert, who has released his interest in said Estate, Susanna, intermarried with Bernhart Gilbert, whose share is sold to T. Stevens, Molly, intermarried with Jacob Arendt, Catharine, intermarried with Michael Crowl, Elizabeth, intermarried with Michael Saltzgiver, who died before the said Jacob, leaving issue: Henry, Daniel, Margaret, Michael, Eliza and Sophia Saltzgiver (all minors); Sally, intermarried with Daniel Herr, John Gilbert, (eldest son) Jacob Gilbert, George Gilbert, Samuel Gilbert, Sophia, intermarried with Jacob Harman (Col.), and Mary, intermarried with David Beecher (merchant)—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, on the twenty-seventh day of September next, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased, (which is not accepted at the valuation made thereof), should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court.

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Aug. 30. 4t

J. B. DANNER,

Still continues the

SILVER PLATING,

In all its various branches—and at as low a rate as any other man in the State. He is thankful for past favors, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14. ti

Extensive Manufactory

or

PLATED WARES,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

JOHN WALLACE,

(Late of the well-known Firm of Wallace & Proctor, in Carlisle.)

TAKES this opportunity of informing the Public, that he has purchased the Establishment of MILLER & LITTLE, on East Middle-street, Gettysburg, where he is now manufacturing all kinds of

PLATED SADDLERY,
Harness & Carriage
Mountings, &c.

of a superior quality—of which a full supply will always be kept on hand.

It is well known, that at his Establishment in Carlisle, he was enabled to sell his wares lower than they could be purchased for in the Cities; and he is determined that his Establishment in Gettysburg shall be conducted upon the same principles.

All orders from abroad for any article in his line, shall be attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Aug. 16. ti

COACH &

HARNESS-MAKING,

(GETTYSBURG, Pa.)

DAVID LITTLE,

TAKES this opportunity of informing the Public, that he still carries on the above business, in all its branches, at his well-established Manufactury, in Baltimore-street, Gettysburg, where he will constantly keep on hand, and will make promptly to order, all kinds of CARRIAGES, such as

Coaches, Barouches & Gigs,

finished in the most substantial and elegant manner HARNESS, to accompany, also finished in the best manner.

Gettysburg, Pa. Aug. 9. 7t

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an EXTENSIVE and

Entirely New Stock of

GOODS,

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES,

QUEEN'S & GLASSWARE,

Looking-Glasses, &

LIQUORS.

(FOR PARTICULARS, SEE HANDBILLS.)

A personal appearance at his Establishment, the low prices of his Goods, and Elegant Assortment, will be an inducement for them to purchase.

"Look before you leap."

The Public's humble servant,

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Gettysburg, April 19. ti

REALITY.

THIRD EDITION

THIS SPRING!

D. E. VNER & ZIEGLER,

HAVE just returned from the Cities, and are now opening their Third Stock for this Spring, (not to be surpassed by any) comprising every article in their line. They deem it unnecessary to give a catalogue of the different articles either in paper or handbill.

Having received a double portion of custom to what they anticipated, they assure the Public they have come to the determination NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY MAN.

They have a Stock of

CLOTHING

CHINA, GLASS, &

QUEEN'S-WARE,

not to be excelled by any Establishment in the County, either for quality, beauty or cheapness. We ask no more than A C. M. from any person—for that our Goods are cheaper than others they may rest assured—LOOK AND LEAP.

Gettysburg, June 14. ti

Faluable Property

FOR SALE.

THE FARM, formerly the Property of Col. Richard Baown, situated in Straban township, Adams county, on the Conowago creek, at present in the occupancy of Mr. John Shriver, is offered for Sale on the most advantageous terms. The Tract contains

380 ACRES.

more or less, of excellent land, in fine cultivation, the improvements on which are a two story

Brick House,

BANK BARN, &c.

The Property will be shewn by the Tenant, on the premises. For the Terms of Sale, apply to JOHN B. MCPHERSON, Gettysburg.

March 15. ti



PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of

the General Assembly of this

State, entitled "An Act to regulate the

General Elections of this Common-

wealth," enacted on the fifteenth day

of February, 1796, it is enjoined on me

to give Public Notice of such Election

to be held, and to enumerate in such

Notice what Officers are to be elected:

I, WILLIAM S. COBEAN, Sheriff of the

County of Adams, do therefore hereby

make known

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

We have been requested to publish the proceedings of the York county National Republican meeting, held on the 1st of August. We have selected such portions of them as are of a general character. The following are the Resolutions and Address adopted:

Whereas, we disapprove of the conduct of the individual who now fills the office of President of the U. States, because he is opposed to the American System, and to protecting the interest of the Farmers and Manufacturers; And whereas we deem it all-important to the continuance of the prosperity of our country, that an efficient Chief Magistrate be placed at the head of our government, a man who will execute the duties of the office for the benefit of the country, and not for that of a party, or for a few personal friends;—

And whereas we believe HENRY CLAY qualified, by his talents, his integrity, and his patriotic devotion to the best interests of the country, particularly to what is emphatically called the American System; therefore, Resolved, That the National Republicans of York county join with those of the other parts of Pennsylvania, and of the U. States, in recommending him as the most suitable person for the office of President of the U. States, and pledge themselves to use all honorable and laudable means to support his election to that office at the next Presidential Election.

Resolved, That the National Republican party of York county send a delegate to the National Republican Convention to be held in Baltimore in Dec next, and that he be instructed to support in that convention the nomination of Henry Clay as a candidate for the Presidency at the next Presidential election.

[James S. Mitchell, Esq. was chosen.]

ADDRESS.

Fellow-Citizens:—Among the privileges guaranteed to us by the Constitution of the U. States, is that of examining into the expediency of public measures, canvassing the conduct of public men, and freely expressing our opinions with regard to them, either individually or collectively, and in the exercise of this privilege, the National Republican party of the county of York, now express their opinion of the measures adopted by the administration of the General Government, and say whether or not they will award them their approbation, or whether they will support the men who have adopted them.

But, fellow-citizens, before we either approve or condemn the men now in office, or the course of measures they are pursuing, let us determine what system of measures we, as National Republicans, would approve, and then compare those now pursued with those which would claim our support, and thereby form a dispassionate opinion.

The National Republican party, is a party purely American, organized on National principles, not for the purpose of supporting or proscribing particular men, or a particular set of men, but for the purpose of carrying into effect a system of measures calculated to promote the interest, not of a few importers of foreign merchandise, or exporters of cotton, but the interest of the whole American people collectively, as a nation—a course of measures which in operation would be productive of the greatest possible benefit to the whole, by doing the least possible injury to any portion of the community.

This system is known by the name of the American System—a system which was warmly recommended by Washington, as well in his different messages to Congress, as in his farewell address—a system which has found supporters in a great portion of the patriots and statesmen from the foundation of our government to the present time.

This system of measures recognizes the right in the General Government of the United States to protect the Farmers and Manufacturers, by imposing protecting duties on imported manufactures, thereby creating a home market for the produce of our country.

This system also recognizes the power vested in the Supreme Court of the United States by the constitution, to decide on the constitutionality of all laws—and of Congress to regulate the currency by the establishing and chartering the Bank of the United States.

It recognizes the power and the right of the Senate of the United States to approve or reject the appointments of persons nominated to office by the President; and it deprecates as an unauthorised and unconstitutional assumption of power, the prerogative exercised by the President of the U. States.

In appointing and distributing all offices without the consent and approbation of the Senate, who are his constitutional advisers,

In claiming and exercising an unlimited control over all the acts of government,

In virtually setting aside the laws of the country by assuming the power to himself which is vested by the constitution in the Judiciary, and disobeying and disregarding the mandates of the Supreme Court,

In dispensing with the obligation of treaties,

In claiming a right to approve or disapprove of a qualified restriction and limitation of the laws themselves,

In instituting new missions without the consent of the Senate,

In prejudging the question relative to the Bank of the United States, and recommending the creation of a Bank wholly under the jurisdiction of the President;

In continuing in office persons who are debtors to the U. States to a large amount,

In sacrificing the dignity as well as the interest of the nation, by the treaty formed under his direction with Great Britain relative to the W. India trade.

And inasmuch as the present Chief Magistrate is in principle, and practice, decidedly opposed to the system of measures proposed to be supported by the National Republican party, we can neither award to him our approbation, nor give him our support, should he be a candidate for re-election.

In looking for an individual to support as a successor to the Chief Magistrate of the United States, we can discover none more likely to be successful in carrying into effect the system of measures which we support.

HENRY CLAY, the man who has deservedly received the name of the father of the American System—a man possessing the highest qualifications as a statesman, and devotion as a patriot—a man who has filled with advantage to the nation, and credit to himself, situations of great responsibility and trust.

We therefore join with the National Republicans in all parts of the Union, in recommending him to our fellow citizens as a fit person to be supported at the next presidential election, and we pledge ourselves to use all laudable and honorable means to promote his election, to that office.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

By late articles from Europe, London dates to the 3d of August have been received.

The French Chambers have assembled, and their sittings were opened by the King. The speech from the throne is full of decision and energy. The attack upon the Peerage is not recommended. The Carlists and Republicans are severely threatened. The fallen dynasty is referred to with seeming indifference. The King promises to treat the Poles as revolted subjects.

The new bills necessary to complete the constitutional monarchy, and hints at a general disarming. He states that a treaty of indemnity has been formed with the U. States, that Austria has evacuated the Papal States on his demand, that Belgium will not belong to the Germanic confederation, and that the line of fortresses looking upon France from the Belgian frontier will be demolished. If Leopold consents to this measure, he will at once give moral offence to the Holy Alliance, by whom the fortresses in question were erected, as a barrier against France.—The King boasts of the tri-colored flag floating before the walls of Lisbon, and states that he has been attempting a mediation in favor of the Poles.

A President of the Chamber of Deputies had not been chosen on the 28th. M. Lafite is a candidate; but the Ministry are determined to prevent his election. Much excitement prevails.—It is confidently said, that if Lafite is chosen President of the Chambers, France will declare for Poland.

Contrary to the apprehensions entertained by many persons, the anniversary of the French Revolution of three days, passed off without any particular commotion. The review, which took place in Paris on the 29th of July, is said to have been one of the grandest scenes of military display ever witnessed, presenting upwards of 100,000 men under arms at the same time, attended by a train of 200 pieces of artillery.

The French fleet forced an entrance into the Tagus on the 11th of July, passed the batteries of Lisbon after a feeble resistance, captured the Portuguese ships of war moored across the harbor for the defence of the city, and compelled the Government to concede the French demands.

An extensive insurrection is reported to have broken out in Hungary, in favor of the Poles. One fact is unquestionable—that money, wine, provisions, and medicines, from Hungary, daily arrive in the Polish capital.

There has been another revolution in Italy. Whenever the Austrian troops evacuated La Romagna, the people again rose, re-organized the National Guard, and now control the Civil and Military Authorities.

King Leopold the 1st has announced his intention of marrying the Princess Marie of France, and arrangements for the ceremony are being made.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

A London paper of 25th July says,

The King of Holland has at length spoken out upon the subject of Belgium, and in so doing avowed a determination which will not surprise those who recollect the unreasoning and uncomplying obstinacy of this Monarch throughout the whole course of the negotiations. He repudiates entirely the arrangements under which King Leopold has accepted the throne of Belgium, and expressly throws down the gauntlet of war with that kingdom.—

The King of the Belgians, on the other hand, seems determined not to lower a point from the high ground which he assumed by accepting the Crown. Leopold, receiving at the hands of his subjects an unsolicited trust, binds himself in the most solemn manner to protect the "integrity" of the Belgian territory, while King William, on the other side of the Moordijk, pledges himself to oppose the last all suggestions, whether friendly or imperative, which would transfer part of his dominions to the new kingdom, and in the most unqualified terms declares that he will regard the accession of a Prince to the throne of Brussels upon any other terms than the cession of Luxembourg, sharing in the debt, &c. as an act of hostility and declaration of war against himself.

The Dutch appear to be very seriously preparing for war on Belgium, which it will require all the address of the other powers to prevent. Leopold is in the mean time rendering himself popular by a general tour in the provinces. On the 25th he arrived at Antwerp, where his reception was a brilliant pageant. A warm-hearted congratulatory address was presented to him, to which he made an appropriate response. In the evening he visited the theatre, and on the following morning reviewed the troops. His Majesty seems determined to be popular with all classes. He has formally announced his intention of espousing a Catholic wife, and of raising up his children in the Catholic faith.

The Belgians have taken offence at that part of the speech of the King of the French, announcing that the fortresses of Belgium would be demolished; and the Belgian Government has officially declared, that no overture had been made to it upon the subject, and that that clause is not found in the conditions which it has accepted.

The accounts from Poland are contradictory. The Russians have certainly crossed the Vistula, & the Poles must soon know their fate.

POLAND—IMPORTANT.

The London Courier of the 27th, contains the following important intelligence:—

"We have this moment received from an official source the Declaration of Prussia relative to Poland. The Prussian Government has just declared that it is not neutral in Polish affairs; that it considers it has a right to aid Russia in every way—in facilitating the passage of provisions and munitions of war to the Russian army in Poland and to treat the Poles as revolted subjects. In

fine, that the present state of Prussia is inactivity but not neutrality. This declaration will, no doubt, change the policy of our Cabinet, for the system of non-intervention not being adhered to by other powers, we are not to keep it; besides, inactivity is a voluntary situation which makes no engagements, & which is against the system of non intervention; for Prussia to say to day it will adhere to neutrality—tomorrow it may enter Poland with its armies, without other Powers having a word to say—France cannot permit this new political situation, which, in fact, is nothing else than direct intervention. Our Cabinet, we trust, will on this occasion support those liberal principles abroad which we are strenuously advocating at home."

The following is a description of the hurricane and its devastations, which we copy from the Barbadoes Mercury of the 13th of August:

The Herald of the 28th says—Prussia has at length wholly cast aside the flimsy mask which she has hitherto worn with respect to Poland. A correspondent, upon whose authority we can rely, last night communicated to us the following statement:—"The Prussian Government at length unblushingly avows the full partisanship to Russia which it has hitherto scarcely taken pains to disguise. It has just put forth a declaration of intervention, which is nothing less than a declaration of war against poor neglected, but still magnanimous Poland. In this State paper the government admits broadly, that it is no longer neutral, and it then proceeds to contend for its right, under treaties, of supplying the Russian army on its frontiers in Poland, with arms, ammunition, & all the necessities of war. It concludes by stating, if it does not at once proceed to adopt more rigorous measures, it is to be understood as arising from the position which it has at present taken up, which is one of "inactivity" not neutrality.

Here, then, is the first direct departure from that system of neutrality amongst the Great Powers of Europe which has been looked upon hitherto as tying up the hands of the English and French Governments, with respect to Poland. But if Prussia, from the middle ground, advances upon one side two paces towards Russia, why may not others, without any violation of the principles of treaties, advance two paces on the other, towards imploring, and, we fear, expiring Poland? Is it that the reproach is to be eternal, that despotism and oppression ever find willing and active supporters, whilst the cause of injured liberty and oppressed nations

never meets with but languid friends and sluggish champions? We are not sorry that Prussia has thus exposed itself; the undisguised hostility of an enemy is better than the base treachery of a pretended friend, and the holy cause of Poland may require an accession of sympathy by the increased detestation which this new act of baseness will produce amongst all the well-disposed people of Europe, already too much disgusted with the double-faced conduct of Prussia upon this subject. Our correspondent hopes that the change of situation will not escape the notice of our own Government, a hope in which we, averse as we are to see the country

upon any account committed to a war, warmly entertain. The subject is, however, worthy of their serious consideration.

A letter from Paris of the 27th of Ju-

ly says:—

"There is no news this morning here from Poland; the Poles await the shock of the reinforced Russian army with the enthusiasm of men who will perish but not submit. Is there no place on

earth from which a voice can raise against the barbarian who is bringing tyranny and contagion into the heart of continental Europe? Are the courts so craven-hearted, as to look on while disease creeps into those precincts which despotism cannot enter? The letters from Poland for external aid are heart rending; but the heroes one and all declare that they will perish on the funeral pile of their country."

The London Sun, of the 30th, contains the following paragraph:—

"We have no further news of a military character from Poland. The main armies were daily drawing closer, so that we may expect pitched battles on Monday or Tuesday to hear of some decisive battle. Would to Heaven that it may be in favor of the brave Poles, whose chivalrous conduct has excited the wonder of the present day, and will command the admiration, but we trust

is our painful duty to notice the melancholy fate of deputy-assistant-commissary-general Flanner, who, with his wife, five children, his wife and two

servants, were all buried under the ruins of their dwelling on Wednesday night, from which they were not taken until the following morning—his wife, wife and two of the children above have survived. At St. Aug's many of his majesty's troops have been killed and upwards of 100 wounded by the falling of the walls. The seat of govern-

ment, the custom-house, the girls' central school (the boys' school only partially damaged) and in fact most of the public buildings of the island lie in masses of ruin. Several Speights'

boats returning from the leeward front

were upset on their way, and al-

most every soul on board of them

drowned—among whom we regret to

say, were our fellow laborer, the joint

proprietor of this paper—Mr. J. Wood-

ing, and his brother, Mr. Thos. Wood-

ing, who perished, with fifteen others

they obtain the aid of France or England, that independence for which they have so nobly and bravely fought, will never be theirs."

There is a report that a splendid victory has been obtained by the Poles over the Russians, in which they took 14,000 prisoners, and 80 pieces of artillery; but the correctness of it is very much doubted.

Aftrul Catastrophe.

GREAT HURRICANE, B'VRBADOES IN RUINS, IMMENSE LOSS OF LIVES!

One of the most dreadful hurricanes ever heard of, passed over the Island of Barbadoes, in the West Indies, on the night of the 10th of August, and in eight hours left it completely desolate, covered with ruins and dead bodies. Private letters estimate the number of lives lost at between four and five thousand, and great fears are entertained, lest the effluvia from the bodies under the ruins (putrefaction having already commenced) may add disease to famine and want.

The following is a description of the hurricane and its devastations, which we copy from the Barbadoes Mercury of the 13th of August:

On Wednesday evening, the 10th, about 7 o'clock, the wind blew very fresh at N. The clouds began to collect thick in the N. E. passing away in scuds as fast as they collected, with a rapidity of motion almost incredible. They continued to do so until about 9 o'clock, when the sky became bright, and almost a perfect calm succeeded.

At about half past 10 o'clock the same fatal night, the wind again began to spring up, blowing pretty fresh from the S. W. shifting backwards and forwards from this point to N. W. and increasing in violence every instant, and continued till about 3 the following morning, (by which time the work of destruction had been completed) when it shifted again to S. E. and blew exceedingly strong till about half past 8, when it somewhat abated in violence and gradually died away, leaving the whole island one unvaried scene of desolation and distress.

In Bridgetown there is scarcely a house which has escaped injury—hundreds have been razed to the ground, and many of their inhabitants buried under the ruins, others unroofed and partly thrown down so as to be completely untenable. Trees of immense size and strength were either uplifted by the roots or bereft of their branches.

All the vessels in Carlisle's Bay were driven from their moorings & thrown on shore. At the out-ports in Speight's, the hole & Oistin's towns, every house has either been thrown down or rendered untenable—their inhabitants sharing the fate of the numberless victims who have been crushed to death.

In the country, the whole face of nature is changed—on the plantations, almost without a single exception, the buildings, mills and negro houses have been destroyed, and many of them have suffered materially in horses and cattle.

The provisions which had been housed, as well as the standing corn and canes in the fields, have been so completely destroyed as scarcely to leave a vestige behind, and, to add to the heart-rending picture, at this moment many of the estates are without a single article of food of any kind. No force of language can indeed convey an idea of the horror and distress every where observable throughout the island, and which even the eye is turned, the heart grows dim and the heart becomes faint at the saddening and sorrowful picture.

Many of the opulent and respectable families, as well as those of the middling and poorer, by this melancholy catastrophe, have thus been driven out, destitute of a covering—many who the day before were surrounded by their families and comforts, have no where to lay their heads.

"Up to this moment the number of killed has not been ascertained, nor all the unfortunate creatures who have

been inhumanely slain in the fallen dwellings taken from beneath them. The interval of time between Thursday morning and the present, has been employed by the living in burying the dead.—The bodies which have been discovered have been borne through the streets to their silent and narrow homes in coffins, trees, and whatever else could be obtained for them. Amidst numberless other distressing cases of this kind,

is our painful duty to notice the melancholy fate of deputy-assistant-commissary-general Flanner, who, with his wife, five children, his wife and two

servants, were all buried under the ruins of their dwelling on Wednesday night, from which they were not taken until the following morning—his wife, wife and two of the children above have survived. At St. Aug's many of his majesty's troops have been killed and upwards of 100 wounded by the falling of the walls. The seat of govern-

ment, the custom-house, the girls' central school (the boys' school only partially damaged) and in fact most of the public buildings of the island lie in

masses of ruin. Several Speights'

boats returning from the leeward front

were upset on their way, and al-

most every soul on board of them

drowned—among whom we regret to

say, were our fellow laborer, the joint

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

JOHN MILLER,

STATE OF Germany township, Adams county, deceased, viz: Catharine (widow), Samuel Miller, John Miller, whose share is transferred to Frederick Snyder, Andrew Miller, and Moses Miller—that an

INQUEST

will be held on Saturday the 24th day of September next, on a certain Plantation

or Tract of Land, situate in Germany township, Adams county, bounded by lands of John Weicker and Frederick

Snyder, containing about Forty Acres, with Improvements, to make partition

thereof to and among all the Heirs and

Legal Representatives of said deceased,

if the same will admit of such par-

tion without prejudice to or spoiling

the whole; but if the same will not ad-

mit of such partition, then to part and

divide the same to and among as many

of them as the same will accommodate;

but if the same will not admit of divi-

sion at all, without prejudice to or

spoiling the whole, then to value and

appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Aug. 30, 1831.

ti

Notice is hereby Given,

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL RE-

PRESENTATIVES OF

JOSEPH DIETRICK,

STATE of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: John Dietrick, Christiana, intermarried with Abraham Peters, Joseph Dietrick, Peter Dietrick, and Abraham Dietrick—that an

INQUEST

will be held on Thursday the 22d day of

September next, on a certain Tract of Land, situate in Mountpleasant town-

ship, Adams county, adjoining lands of Alexander Ewing, John Kuhn, Peter Wolford and others, containing One

Hundred and Forty-eight Acres, and

the allowance, with the appurtenances

—to make Partition thereof to and a-

mong all the Heirs and Legal Re-

presentatives of said deceased, if the same

will admit of such partition without

prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but

if the same will not admit of such par-

tion, then to part and divide the same

to and among as many of them as the

same will conveniently accommodate;

but if the same will not admit of divi-

sion at all, without prejudice to or

spoiling the whole thereof, then to value

and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Aug. 30, 1831.

ti

Notice is hereby Given,

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL RE-

PRESENTATIVES OF

JOHN SHRIVER,

STATE of Conowago township, Adams county, deceased, to wit:

Margaret Shriver (widow), Elizabeth, intermarried with John Miller, whose share is assigned to David Miller, Magdalena, intermarried with Joseph Heagy, and the heirs of Mary, who was intermarried with David Werner, and who died before the said John Shriver, to wit, Margaret Werner and James Werner—that an

INQUEST

will be held on Wednesday the 21st day of

September next, on a certain Tract of

Land, situate in Mountpleasant town-

ship, Adams county, adjoining lands of

Henry Worts, George Lawrence, the

heirs of John McCreary and others,

containing One Hundred & Six Acres,

more or less, with the improvements

and appurtenances—to make Partition

thereof to and among all the Heirs and

Legal Representatives of said deceased,

if the same will admit of such partition

without prejudice to or spoiling the

whole; but if the same will not admit

of such partition, then to part and di-

vide the same to and among as many

of them as the same will conveniently

accommodate; but if the same will not

admit of division at all, without preju-

dice to or spoiling the whole thereof,

then to value and appraise the whole

undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Aug. 30, 1831.

ti

DR. CHAPMAN'S

Anti-Dyspeptic, or Sour Stomach Pills,

have stood the test of experience, and

are found to be an infallible cure for

digestion. These pills have been highly ap-

proved of by those who have used them for

the above disease. They act as a powerful

tonic, neutralizing the acid upon the stom-

ach—give strength to the debilitated organs

of digestion—restore the appetite—and re-

move nausea and sickness at the stomach,

habitual costiveness, head ache, despondency

of the mind, paleness of the countenance,

impairment of the heart, vertigo or giddiness,

belching up of water which is sometimes

tasteless but most commonly sour, and many

other nervous affections. They do not con-

tain mercury in any form, nor do they sicken

the stomach as most purgative medicines do,

but perform the office of a safe and mild ex-

pectorant. There is no restriction in diet or

drink, or exposure to wet or cold, while us-

ing them. They are therefore particularly

calculated for family use. The proprietor of

these pills was one of the most eminent prac-

titioners in the U. States, and used them suc-

cessfully in his practice for many years.

For Sale by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist,

Gettysburg, Aug. 30.

ti

WHOLESALE & RETAIL PLATING Establishment,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

J. B. DANNER,

FROM the encouragement received,

he has been induced to commence

the Manufacturing of the following

Articles, viz:—

BITS, STIRRUPS, Coach and Gig Mounting, Joints, Side-door, Dash & Body Handles, BELL, CAP, RING & PLAIN HOB-BANDS,

WINKERS & PADS, Top and Trace Finishers, ORNAMENTS,

of all descriptions, & of the latest patterns.

He also attends very particularly to

Custom work, as he has done here-

tofore. He warrants and stands good

for all work done in his Shop, that the

same shall not be exceeded by any Es-

tablishment in the United States.

All orders from a distance shall

be thankfully received, the same atten-

ded to with promptness, done in the

best manner, and on the most accom-

modating terms.

Gettysburg, Sept. 6.

ti



PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of

the General Assembly of this

State, entitled "An Act to regulate the

General Elections of this Common-

wealth," enacted on the fifteenth day

of February, 1796, it is enjoined on me

to give Public Notice of such Election

to be held, and to enumerate in such

Notice what Officers are to be elected:

I, WILLIAM S. COBEAN, Sheriff of the

County of Adams, do therefore hereby

make known, and give this PUBLIC

NOTICE to the Electors of the said

County of Adams, that a General

ELECTION

will be held in the said County, on the

Second Tuesday in Octo-

ber next, (the 11th,) at

the several Districts, composed of

the following Townships, viz:

In the First District, composed of

the borough of Gettysburg, and the

township of Cumberland, at the Court-

house in Gettysburg.

In the Second District, composed of

the township of Germany, at the house

now occupied by Mr. Bishop, in the

town of Petersburg, in the township of

Germany.

In the Third District, composed of

the township of Berwick, and that part

of the township of Mountpleasant, ly-

ing east and north of a public road

leading from the farm formerly occu-

ped by George Lashells, to Delton's

Mill, at the house of Francis Hildt, in

the town of Oxford.

In the Fourth District, composed of